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COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

Cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report provides an overview of cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations entities, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations for the period from November 1993 to March 1995. It updates the previous report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.15/1994/9), which was submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session.

2. The important role of cooperation with other United Nations entities and intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations is also highlighted in a number of other reports before the Commission at its fourth session.* It was also dealt with in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/CONF.169/4) on international cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, which was submitted to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995.

3. The present report does not take into account all activities undertaken in cooperation with each organization. It highlights the role of cooperation and coordination in all areas of work of the programme.

I. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

4. As a result of the restructuring of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, there has been greater emphasis in the programme on providing practical technical assistance. Because of the scanty resources allocated to the technical assistance activities of the programme, cooperation with other entities became even more important than in previous years, particularly in the light of the call for making the programme more operational.

5. Thanks to the active support of other United Nations entities, as well as contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other institutions, various joint technical cooperation activities have been organized within the framework of the programme. Those activities have involved the assessment of needs, the preparation and implementation of projects, the organization of training seminars and the development of manuals. The scope of the joint activities has expanded and a number of institutions have extended their cooperation for the first time.

6. The contribution of other United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations has been invaluable. It has been possible to tackle complex issues from the angle of each contributing partner (e.g. criminal justice strategies, including strategies against organized crime and illicit drug trafficking; juvenile justice and social policies for juveniles; and law enforcement and human rights). This has proved to be fruitful at all levels -needs assessment, project planning and implementation.

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*See the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (E/CN.15/1995/6); the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1995/7); and the report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute and other institutes, including the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1995/9).

7. When coordinating or implementing activities within the United Nations system, the programme was on many occasions able to make use of existing United Nations resources and infrastructure, such as those of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in carrying out its missions and projects. In view of the encouraging results of the joint initiatives and given the limited resources of the programme, cooperation with other entities will continue to remain of great importance in responding to mandates and requests from Member States.

A. Cooperation and coordination with relevant entities of the Secretariat and other United Nations entities

*1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

8. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in its resolution 3/5, on coordination and cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 1 (XXXVII) on the same subject, decided to take steps towards enhancing active cooperation between the two bodies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and interest. Each Commission welcomed the activities jointly undertaken by UNDCP and the Branch, as described in a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1994/7), and recommended that their coordinated activities be sustained and expanded.**

9. Each Commission welcomed with appreciation the two conferences that were hosted by the Government of Italy in 1994, namely the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994, and the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994. UNDCP and the Branch were requested, within the framework of their respective mandates and within existing financial resources, to cooperate in activities related to the above-mentioned conferences, as well as those related to the Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

10. Each Commission requested the Secretary-General to ensure continued coordination of the activities of UNDCP and the Branch, with a view to, *inter alia*, considering an increase in their capacity to undertake mutually compatible operational activities in their fields of competence in order to meet the existing and emerging needs of Member States, as resources permitted. UNDCP and the Branch were also requested to report jointly and annually to each Commission on progress achieved in strengthening coordination.

11. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/16, on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, requested UNDCP to give favourable consideration

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*The present subsection is based on a report of the Executive Director on strengthening system-wide cooperation and coordination in drug control (E/CN.7/1995/15/Add.2), which was submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session.

**The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/158, requested the Secretary-General to further strengthen cooperation between the two entities. Furthermore, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 9 (XXXVIII), on operational measures to ensure and strengthen cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, called for the undertaking of joint projects in fields of mutual concern.

to assisting the Branch in the formulation and execution of technical assistance projects in areas of mutual concern.

12. UNDCP has participated in a number of major meetings convened by the Branch, including the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress, and in the two conferences referred to in paragraph 9 above. At the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, UNDCP presented a paper and circulated model legislation relating to the control of the proceeds of crime.

13. A number of joint operational projects have been undertaken by UNDCP and the Branch. Of particular note was a training seminar on institution-building and improvement of crime control measures for police officers, held at Kiev from 20 February to 3 March 1995. It dealt with fundamental concepts of police work in a democratic society and drug trafficking and was designed to promote cooperation between agencies within the criminal justice system, such as prosecution authorities, courts, corrections and legal services, addressing their role in society with reference to United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice. The seminar was the first phase of a plan of work that will be implemented over a period of 18 months. Further activities are planned on a joint basis, including regional workshops and advisory services on law enforcement cooperation and the development of measures against money-laundering for States in eastern Europe and central Asia. A major joint project is also planned on the prevention and control of organized crime in an Asian country. UNDCP has supported, and will continue to support, those activities with both funding and expertise.

14. UNDCP, with the assistance of the Branch, organized a legal workshop on subregional cooperation against drug trafficking, held at Pretoria in November 1994. In particular, the Branch provided expert assistance on matters relating to corruption, which was addressed at the ministerial level, and practical measures were devised to deal with the problem.

15. The Branch and UNDCP have shared expertise in the areas of extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters. UNDCP has contributed to preparatory work for the workshop on extradition to be held at the Ninth Congress and will participate in the expert panel at the workshop, especially in respect of the extradition provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] which will serve as an example of a multilateral extradition treaty. Contributions will also be made by UNDCP to the manuals being prepared by the Branch on the implementation of the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex) and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/117, annex). In addition, the Branch has made available to UNDCP its roster of experts for the selection of participants in working groups and of suitable candidates for the provision of funding to attend specialized seminars on those and other matters relating to international cooperation to reduce transnational crime. Such cooperation led UNDCP and the Branch to support the Oxford Conference on Mutual Legal Assistance, held at Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 5 to 9 September 1994, which was organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

16. UNDCP and the Branch have also cooperated on a number of other matters. For example, UNDCP provided input on narcotics-related law in the context of a request for advisory services by an African State for a draft penal code. Information has also been exchanged. For instance, the Branch has provided UNDCP with information on such topics as alternatives to imprisonment and non-custodial measures. The Branch has also participated in a working group on model money-laundering and confiscation legislation for civil law countries, which was convened by UNDCP.

17. The Branch has continued to participate in the work of the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination through, *inter alia*, its contributions to papers prepared by

the Subcommittee for presentation at meetings dealing with drug-related matters, such as the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, as well as its involvement in the working group on inter-agency information exchange, which reports to the Subcommittee.

18. A number of meetings have been held by UNDCP and the Branch to discuss approaches to increasing their capacities for cooperation and coordination. To that end, focal points have been established, and a joint committee will regularly review activities of mutual interest, as well as the institutional arrangements necessary to implement them. Areas for ongoing liaison and coordination have been identified, including regular exchanges of information, such as sharing mission information, project summaries, information exchange on major events on a quarterly basis, annual work plans, particularly relating to the development of legislation and projects to promote cross-border cooperation in judicial matters, as well as research papers and other documents. Information contained in the rosters of experts is also being exchanged, and the possibility of establishing a joint database on technical cooperation is being explored.

19. UNDCP and the Branch intend to continue strengthening cooperation and coordination along the lines described above, on a formal and informal basis.*

2. Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

20. Collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat continued to be an important element in the implementation of the technical assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. A detailed report on cooperation and coordination of activities with the Centre for Human Rights is given in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/7) on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

21. Cooperation and coordination with the Centre for Human Rights included attendance at sessions of its policy-making bodies; participation in seminars and workshops organized by the Centre; the joint organization of an expert group meeting on children and juveniles in detention: application of human rights standards, held at Vienna from 30 October to 4 November 1994; and the subsequent publication of a document on the expert group meeting.** The Centre also contributed substantively and financially to the seminar on juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency, treatment of offenders and crime prevention policy for Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, held at Sao Tome from 23 to 28 February 1995. The seminar was organized by the Branch.

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*In addition to the activities reported by UNDCP, a joint advisory mission was sent to Pakistan from 26 March to 9 April 1995, for the purpose of carrying out an in-depth analysis and needs assessment of the problem of organized crime in that country. Further joint activities are being planned with regard to a request for assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice from Angola, following a UNDCP field mission to that country.

**The expert group meeting, which was hosted by the Government of Austria, was organized by the Centre for Human Rights, the Branch and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The results of the discussions were published by the Austrian Ministry for Youth and Family under the title *Children in Trouble: United Nations Expert Group Meeting* (Vienna, 1995). (For further information, see the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/7) on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.)

3. Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat

22. From November 1993 to March 1995 the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch contributed to the work of the civilian police component of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and to the United Nations Mission in Haiti. Follow-up projects relating to these missions are currently under preparation.

23. With regard to the civilian police component of UNPROFOR, the Branch, in cooperation with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, organized two training seminars for station commanders of the civilian police component in the region, which were held at Wiener Neustadt, Austria, from 28 to 30 January and from 4 to 6 November 1994. A basic skills manual for police monitors of the civilian police is being developed as a result of the recommendations of those seminars.

24. In cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch undertook a mission to Haiti in December 1994. A follow-up mission, composed of one Interregional Adviser for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and one prison expert, took place in January 1995. As a result, the Branch has initiated a project for the reconstruction of Haitian correctional services, in cooperation with the International Civilian Mission to Haiti and UNDP (see paragraph 34 below). As part of the project, a training seminar for the *commissaires du gouvernement* is also being organized by the Branch, together with the International Civilian Mission to Haiti and the French Ecole nationale de la magistrature.

25. *United Nations Criminal Justice Standards for Peace-keeping Police*, a handbook prepared by the Branch in cooperation with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy in response to needs expressed by the civilian police component of UNPROFOR, has also been in constant demand by Member States. Copies of the handbook, also known as "the blue book", and of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex) were delivered to the United Nations Mission in Haiti at the request of the Commissioner of the civilian police component of UNPROFOR. The handbook has recently been translated and printed in Arabic and French.* In addition, the Branch prepared an introductory training curriculum on crime prevention and criminal justice, which will form part of a training manual for United Nations staff on mission service in peace-keeping and peace-building operations. The manual is being developed by the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat.

4. Office of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

26. As part of the United Nations integrated assistance programme for Palestinian civil police, coordinated by the Office of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch organized two consecutive training seminars on police and criminal justice management. The seminars, which were funded by the Swedish International Development Authority, were held at Gaza from 27 November to 1 December and from 4 to 8 December 1994. Follow-up activities are being planned.

27. In addition, the Branch was represented at the Preparatory Inter-Agency Meeting, held at Gaza from 7 to 8 December 1994. Follow-up activities are being considered within the framework set up in the

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*Funding for the printing and translation of further copies in English, French and Spanish is being discussed with the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

priority sectors of infrastructure and institution-building by the Office of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories.

5. Regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

28. All regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council assisted in the organization of the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress.*

29. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific continued to provide institutional support for the post of regional adviser in crime prevention and criminal justice.** Consultations were held with the regional adviser on possible areas of cooperation and coordination of activities.

6. United Nations Children's Fund

30. UNICEF cooperated in the organization of an expert group meeting on children and detention: application of human rights standards, held at Vienna from 30 October to 4 November 1994.*** The meeting focused on United Nations standards and norms relevant to the detention of juveniles. UNICEF also provided funding to enable a participant from Guinea-Bissau to attend a regional seminar on juvenile justice, treatment of offenders and crime prevention policies, held at Sao Tome in February 1995. The seminar was organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

7. United Nations Development Programme

31. Finding ways of closer cooperation with UNDP has continued to be of great importance to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch has continued to receive the annual UNDP country reports on all countries. Both entities accord high priority to institution-building, one of the basic elements of social and economic development in a democratic society. This opens the way for a natural partnership to develop *vis-à-vis* cooperation in the implementation of technical assistance projects.

32. A continuous dialogue has been held with representatives of UNDP in the countries visited on mission and with UNDP resident representatives visiting the United Nations Office at Vienna. Given the limited funds earmarked for the implementation of the mandates on technical assistance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the option to use the existing UNDP

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*See the report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Bangkok from 17 to 21 January 1994 (A/CONF.169/RPM.1/Rev.1 and Corr.1); the report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kampala from 14 to 18 February 1994 (A/CONF.169/RPM.2); the report of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Vienna from 28 February to 4 March 1994 (A/CONF.169/RPM.3 and Corr.1); the report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at San José from 7 to 11 March 1994 (A/CONF.169/RPM.4); and the report of the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Amman from 20 to 24 March 1994 (A/CONF.169/RPM.5).

**Funding for this post is provided by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (see the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1995/7)).

***For further information, see the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1995/7).

infrastructure to further integrate crime prevention and criminal justice into existing development concepts and activities has great potential for future activities. In many instances, requests for technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice were channelled to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch through the offices of the local UNDP resident representatives.

33. UNDP field offices in a number of countries have also provided assistance in the form of taking care of logistics arrangements. This has been the case, for example, with regard to the seminar for Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, held at Sao Tome in February 1995, and the Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps, held at Christ Church, Barbados, from 9 to 13 April 1995. Both of those events were organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. In addition, assistance was provided to the interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice on their preparatory missions to Barbados, Haiti and Peru. All UNDP resident representatives were requested to disseminate information to relevant ministries and institutions on the Leo Rosenthal fellowship in juvenile justice and on the technical cooperation fellowship in crime prevention and criminal justice, both of which are administered by the Branch.

34. After a first needs assessment mission to Haiti, undertaken jointly with the Centre for Human Rights in December 1994, a second mission was scheduled for January 1995 with the objective of developing a comprehensive project for the reconstruction of correctional facilities in cooperation with UNDP (the implementing agency) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID has expressed an interest in funding a follow-up project through UNDP.

35. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch participated in the First Meeting of the Multilateral Task Force on Democracy, Governance and Participation in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, organized by UNDP at Geneva from 16 to 18 January 1995. As a result of the meeting, consultations began on modalities for cooperation and coordination of activities within the framework of the UNDP programme for central and eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The meeting was attended by representatives from 36 countries, the Centre for Human Rights, UNDCP, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute and other United Nations entities, as well as the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

8. International Law Commission

36. Examining the possibility of establishing an international criminal jurisdiction is a matter of common interest to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and to the International Law Commission. In its resolution 1993/34, section V, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Secretary-General should consider resorting, where appropriate, to the expertise available in the Branch in matters related to the work of the International Law Commission on the preparation of a draft statute for the international criminal court and the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

37. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/31, took note with appreciation of chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session,[2] which was devoted to the question of a draft statute for an international criminal court. In the same resolution, the Assembly invited States to submit to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1994 written comments on the draft articles proposed by the working group on a draft statute for an international criminal court.[3]

38. Following these initiatives, the International Law Commission, at its forty-sixth session, adopted the draft statute for an international criminal court. Consequently, the General Assembly, in its

resolution 49/53, decided to establish an ad hoc committee open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and, in the light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries. In addition, the Assembly invited States to submit to the Secretary-General, before 15 March 1995, written comments on the draft statute and requested the Secretary-General to invite such comments from relevant international organs. Accordingly, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was invited to submit comments concerning the draft statute, as well as to contribute to the work of the ad hoc committee. Comments were prepared jointly with UNDCP.

B. Cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes affiliated or associated with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

39. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Interregional Crime and Research Institute and all institutes affiliated or associated with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, which together constitute the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, have continued to cooperate and coordinate their activities. Cooperation and coordination have been carried out in a number of ways, including through the Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Riyadh from 24 to 25 January 1994, which was sponsored and hosted by the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre. It is expected that, once in place, the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house,* a computerized information and communication system, will contribute greatly to facilitating communication and even closer ties between the Branch and the network of institutes.

40. The Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute and other institutes, including the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1995/9), outlining, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, section IV, the programmes of work of the institutes and their implementation.

C. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

41. Contacts between the secretariat of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the community of intergovernmental organizations have been marked by growing participation on the part of the intergovernmental organizations. Consultations on matters of mutual interest, as well as on specific projects, have been held with a large number of organizations, including the European Commission, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Financial Action Task Force established in 1989 by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities.

42. In the area of organized transnational crime, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was invited to participate in activities organized by the Council of Europe, such as the first meeting of the Multidisciplinary Group on Corruption, held at Strasbourg from 22 to 24 February 1995. The practical measures against corruption developed by the Branch as a result of deliberations during the Eighth

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*See the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1) on proposals for improving the undertaking of clearing-house projects.

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, and published in 1993 by the Branch in the *International Review of Criminal Policy*,[4] was one of the basic documents taken into consideration by the Multidisciplinary Group. The Branch was also invited to hold discussions with the Financial Action Task Force on the coordination of activities. Furthermore, an invitation was extended to the Branch to take part in a symposium on corruption and good governance, held in Paris in March 1995. The symposium was organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

43. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute was one of the organizers of the Oxford Conference on Mutual Legal Assistance, held in September 1994. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch presented its draft manuals on the implementation of the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Model Treaty on Extradition. The Branch and UNDCP also cooperated in identifying the experts eligible to receive financial support to attend the Oxford Conference.

D. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other entities

44. The network of contributors to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme includes non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and a number of other institutions, such as universities, research institutes and professional organizations. The programme has benefited enormously from their input and contribution. It is anticipated that this closer cooperation and ongoing coordination of activities of common concern will yield additional benefits such as a more comprehensive view of the programme, augmented dissemination of the United Nations achievements in crime prevention and criminal justice, cost-efficiency and rationality in fulfilling the mandates of the programme.

45. Thirty-eight non-governmental organizations attended the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, an increase compared with the attendance of non-governmental organizations at the first and second sessions of the Commission. Nineteen ancillary meetings are scheduled to be organized by non-governmental organizations at the Ninth Congress, thereby continuing the tradition of previous congresses.

46. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch has benefited, *inter alia*, from the support of the following non-governmental organizations and other professional institutions:* Amnesty International; Asia Crime Prevention Foundation; Caribbean Rights; Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale; Defense for Children International Movement; Howard League for Penal Reform; Human Rights Watch; International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates; International Association of Penal Law; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation; International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council; International Society for Criminology; International Society of Social Defense; Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights; Penal Reform International; National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice; Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Save the Children Federation; UNESCO Institute of Education; State University of New York at Albany; and University of Illinois at Chicago.

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*The list is not exhaustive. Many other organizations have provided assistance to the programme since the previous report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.15/1994/9) was issued.

47. The strong commitment of non-governmental organizations to coordinating their activities with the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme is reflected in the growing number of joint seminars, training courses and conferences focusing on United Nations policies.

48. Joint projects have covered a variety of issues such as the improvement of international standards in the penal system, human rights in the administration of justice, refugee law, community service, juvenile justice in Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. The Branch has made substantive contributions to conferences and symposia organized by non-governmental organizations on topics such as young offenders and juvenile justice; correctional staff: recruitment, training and retraining, criminal justice and the role of sentencing; and making standards work. In the area of organized transnational crime, the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime, held at Courmayeur in June 1994, was organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council. The recommendations of the conference were brought to the attention of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples in November 1994 (E/CONF.88/7).

49. The development of joint publications, and manuals or handbooks for practitioners has been a productive area of cooperation. The Branch has been engaged in the development of publications on the training of law enforcement officers and corrections officials, a handbook of international standards relating to pre-trial detention, manuals on the implementation of the Model Treaty on Extradition and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Legal Matters and on basic education in prisons, and a manual on making standards work. Furthermore, the *Commentary on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)*[5] was published in all official languages of the United Nations through the kind support of the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, as well as the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

50. Direct contributions have also been made by non-governmental organizations to projects organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. For example, the printing and shipping costs for the *Basic Training Manual for Correctional Workers*,* provided to all participants at the Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps, held at Christ Church in April 1995, was funded by the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in New York.

II. CONCLUSIONS

51. As a result of the restructuring of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, there has been greater emphasis in the programme on providing Member States with practical technical assistance. This major shift towards making the programme more "operational" has made cooperation with other entities, both within and outside the United Nations, even more important than in previous years.

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*The *Manual* was developed by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, with the support of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. It is the result of a study of more than 100 training programmes from correctional institutions, training academies and educational institutions from all regions of the world.

A. Interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice

52. The resource base of the programme has been strengthened. A second position of Interregional Adviser for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has been filled, and related resources for advisory services have increased. The programme, in its response to requests from Member States, will continue to rely strongly on the active support of other United Nations entities, as well as on contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other institutions. Cooperation with these organizations has been of great importance for the implementation of the technical assistance activities of the programme, as well as the dissemination of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. All entities concerned are encouraged to continue offering their services and to continue their active cooperation with the programme.

B. Global approach

53. Combining experience and special expertise with that of other United Nations entities, non-governmental and other organizations has made it possible for complex issues to be tackled from a multidimensional perspective. The benefits of a global approach, as opposed to targeting specific sectors to the detriment of others, are the key to rendering effective technical assistance. All relevant organizations should continue to further integrate crime prevention and criminal justice issues in their programmes, in particular with respect to technical assistance. Implementation of technical cooperation projects was facilitated by the existing infrastructure of UNDCP and UNDP.

C. Inter-agency pre-project consultation

54. Information on technical assistance initiatives is often communicated only at the final stages of the decision-making process. By then, resources have already been allocated to other projects and the priorities of specific projects have already been determined. Consultations at an earlier stage, such as at inter-agency meetings or by electronic networking, could contribute to avoiding duplication. Coordinating policies and practical action requires proper means of communication, including the possibility of holding joint preparatory meetings and participating in the meetings of policy-making bodies. Involving a variety of organizations at the early stages of a project, however, also requires resources. The Commission may wish to explore further ways of consolidating the efforts already undertaken in improving the modalities of cooperation and coordination between United Nations entities and other institutions. This would facilitate inter-agency planning of joint missions and projects.

D. On-line clearing-house

55. The period between the third and the fourth session of the Commission has been marked by rapid development in electronic communication facilities. The Commission may wish to explore further ways of facilitating cooperation and coordination of activities through the proposed United Nations On-line Justice Clearing-house or through the use of other such facilities, for example, by setting up modalities for the regular exchange of information between the Branch and other entities, and other similar arrangements *. The proposed United Nations On-line Justice Clearing-house might also serve as a means to improve communications with and among the non-governmental organizations and other organizations interested in cooperating with the programme. It might also serve as a useful instrument

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*For further information on the clearing-house function, in particular on the proposed United Nations On-line Justice Clearing-house, as well as other modalities of cooperation related to the clearing-house function, see the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for improving the undertaking of clearing-house projects (E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1).

in narrowing the information gap regarding criminal justice matters between developed and developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries.

E. Special coordinator

56. The programme has benefited greatly from the continuous growth in contributions from non-governmental organizations. The potential of better coordination with the activities of these organizations has not been fully explored. There is a need to develop more efficient procedures for active information exchange in this area. The Commission may wish to consider the assignment of a special coordinator within the programme for questions related to contributions by non-governmental organizations and other professional organizations. Monitoring the success of technical assistance projects could be an additional responsibility of the coordinator.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/48/10).

[3] Ibid., annex.

[4] *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42, 1993 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

[5] ST/CSDHA/22.